**Must-Knows: Unit 8 (Classical Genetics)**

Ms. Ottolini, AP Biology

**Test Format:** 18 multiple choice questions, 1 short answer question

***Directions:*** *To prepare for your upcoming test, please answer the following questions thoroughly and accurately on your answer sheet in the column titled “Your Answer Before Checking the Answer Key.” Then, check the answer key (posted on Ms. Ottolini’s wiki page). Finally, record any additions / changes to your answer in the column titled “Changes / Additions to Your Answer After Checking the Answer Key”*

**Topic #1: The Basics of Mendelian Genetics**

**Learning Target #1:** You will be able to use basic genetics vocabulary and analyze simple monohybrid crosses (Punnett squares).

**Learning Target #2:** You will be able to analyze monohybrid crosses involving incomplete dominance and codominance.

**Learning Target #3:** You will be able to analyze monohybrid crosses involving sex linkage.

**Learning Target #4:** You will be able to analyze dihybrid crosses.

**Topic #2: Mitosis**

1. In garden peas, a single gene controls stem length. The recessive allele (*t*) produces short stems when homozygous. The dominant allele (*T*) produces long stems. Two heterozygous long-stemmed plants are crossed. List the expected phenotypes of the offspring as a ratio.
2. In sheep, eye color is controlled by a single gene with two alleles that display incomplete dominance. When a homozygous brown-eyed sheep is crossed with a homozygous green-eyed sheep, blue-eyed offspring are produced. If the blue-eyed sheep are mated with each other, what percent of their offspring will most likely have blue eyes?
3. In corn, the trait for tall plants *(T)* is dominant to the trait for dwarf plants *(r)* and the trait for colored kernels *(C)* is dominant to the trait for white kernels *(c).* In a particular cross of corn plants, the probability of an offspring being tall is 1/2 and the probability of a kernel being colored is 3/4. Based on these offspring phenotype frequencies, what are the possible genotypes for the parents?
4. Hemophilia is inherited as an X-linked recessive trait. If a male with hemophilia marries a normal female…
5. What percentage of their offspring will have hemophilia?
6. What percentage of their male offspring will have hemophilia?
7. What percentage of their female offspring will have hemophilia
8. Galactosemia is a simple, inherited, autosomal recessive trait. A normal couple has a child affected with galactosemia.
9. What is the chance that both of their next two children will be normal?
10. What is the chance that their next child will have galactosemia or be a carrier for galactosemia?
11. Black fur in mice (*B*) is dominant to brown fur (*b*). Short tails (*T*) are dominant to long tails (*t*). What fraction of the progeny of crosses *BbTt* × *Bbtt* will be expected to have black fur and long tails?
12. In the cross *AaBbCc* × *AaBbCc*, what is the probability of producing the genotype *AABBCC*?

**Topic #2: Human Genetics**

**Learning Target #5:** You will be able to analyze Punnett squares involving multiple alleles (ex: blood types).

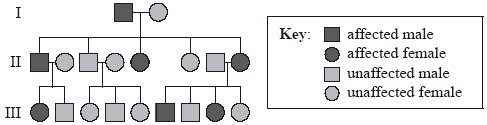
**Learning Target #6:** You will be able to describe patterns of non-Mendelian inheritance (ex: polygenic inheritance, pleiotropy, extranuclear DNA)

**Learning Target #7:** You will be able to evaluate the role of genes and the environment on phenotype.

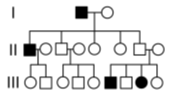
**Learning Target #8:** You will be able to create and analyze pedigrees showing the inheritance of traits across several generations.

**Topic #4: Regulation of the Cell Cycle**

1. If a child has blood type O, and his mother had blood type A, what are the possible blood types for the father?
2. Describe the relationships between the three blood type alleles—A (IA), B (IB), and O (i).
3. Hemophilia is a sex-linked recessive trait. Fill in the genotypes for all individuals on the pedigree to the right. Let Xa = the hemophilia allele, and let XA = the normal allele.
4. The ACHOO syndrome is an inherited condition that leads to sneezing in response to bright light. What evidence in the pedigree suggests that ACHOO syndrome does NOT follow an autosomal dominant pattern of inheritance?



1. Explain the difference between polygenic inheritance and pleiotropy.
2. What type of inheritance—sex linked dominant or sex linked recessive—is shown in the pedigree given below? For the pattern of inheritance that is NOT correct, provide an explanation for why this pattern of inheritance does not work.

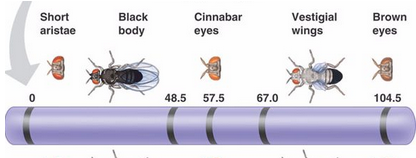


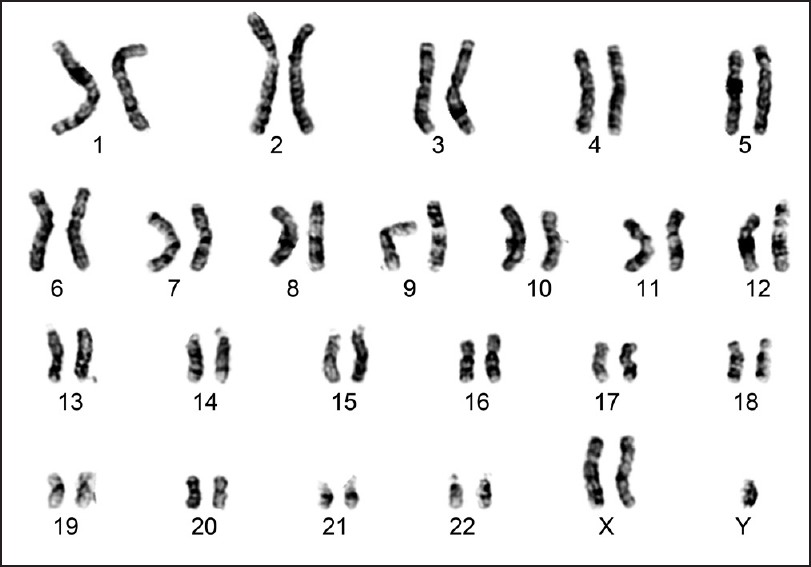
**Topic #3: Chromosomal Genetics**

**Learning Target #9:** You will be able to determine if two genes are linked (found on the same chromosome) based on Punnett square results and recombination frequencies.

**Learning Target #10:** You will be able to construct a linkage map showing the locations of genes on a chromosome based on recombination frequencies (the frequency of two genes ending up on different chromosomes due to crossing over).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | F2 Generation |
| 125 | red eyes, long wings |
| 124 | purple eyes, vestigial wings |
| 18 | purple eyes, long wings |
| 16 | red eyes, vestigial wings |
| 283 | Total |

1. A male fruit fly (*Drosophila melanogaster*) with red eyes and long wings was mated with a female with purple eyes and vestigial wings. All of the offspring in the F1 generation had red eyes and long wings. These F1 flies were test crossed with purple-eyed, vestigial-winged flies. Their offspring, the F2 generation, appeared as indicated to the right.
2. Why is there a high frequency of red eyed / long winged flies and purple eyed / vestigial winged flies?
3. How is it possible to have purple eyed / long winged flies and red eyed / vestigial winged flies?
4. Based on the linkage map given to the right, which two genes are most likely to be separated by crossing over? Why?
5. A karyotype shows the visual appearance of an individual’s chromosomes. The karyotype below shows a chromosomal abnormality.



1. Explain how this type of abnormality could occur and support your claim with evidence from the karyotype.
2. Relate this abnormality to Mendel’s Law of Segregation.